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to neglect your eyes. Whe
the expert fitting of
modern glasses
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No. 19,680. 第一萬九千六百八十號 日七廿月五年四十二緒 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1921. 六拜禮 號二月七年十國民華中 PRICE, $8 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ „ 9.30 „ „ 10 „
9.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ „ 12.30 p.m. „ „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. „ 2.30 „ „ 10 „
2.30 „ „ 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 10 „
11.30 „ „ 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon „ 1.00 p.m. „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. „ 5.30 „ „ 15 „
5.30 „ „ 6.00 „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ „ 6.30 „ „ 15 „
6.30 „ „ 8.10 „ „ 10 „

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As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations.	No. 1a Local	No. 1s Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Slow	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Kipe	No. 15 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods	No. 17 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.			8.00		8.45		1.30				
SHEK LUNG ... arr.			9.11		11.30		4.43				
dep.			9.18		11.46		4.50				
Shum Chun ... arr.			11.07		3.30		6.43				
dep.			11.12		4.40		6.45				
Shenngthui ... dep.		7.24		8.07		11.40		1.55	1.55	5.00	5.46
Fanling ... dep.		7.30	—	8.13	4.37	11.51	—	2.03	2.03	5.06	5.52
Taipo Market ... dep.		7.34	—	8.18	4.45	11.55	—	2.08	2.08	5.10	5.56
Taipo ... dep.		7.43	—	8.29	4.54	12.03	—	2.20	2.20	5.21	6.04
Shatin ... dep.		7.49	—	8.34	5.00	12.08	—	2.41	2.25	5.27	6.09
Yaumati ... dep.		8.01	—	8.47	5.14	12.22	—	2.54	2.38	5.40	6.23
Hunghom ... dep.	7.27	8.14	—	9.01	5.32	12.35	—	3.06	2.50	5.53	6.33
KOWLOON ... arr.	7.34	8.23	11.52	9.10	5.41	12.44	7.25	3.16	2.59	6.03	7.05

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 4 Local	No. 4a Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 6a Local Express	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 10 Mixed 3rd Class Passenger & Goods	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Joint Local	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Local	No. 24 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Lan Ferry leaves ... H.K.	6.25	6.55	7.55										
KOWLOON ... dep.	6.43	7.10	8.07	8.25	8.51	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.05	1.55	2.00	4.15	5.15
Hunghom ... dep.	6.47			8.33	8.14	9.40	10.24	12.03	1.13	2.03	2.08	4.23	5.23
Yaumati ... dep.	6.54	7.16	—	—	—		10.34	12.04	1.24	—	—	4.40	5.39
Shatin ... dep.	7.06		—	—	8.28		10.45	12.15	1.42	—	—	5.05	5.51
Taipo ... dep.	7.19		—	8.01	8.43		11.03	12.37	1.51	—	—	5.17	6.07
Taipo Market dep.	7.23		—	—	13.10		11.37	12.41	1.57	—	—	5.21	7.06
Fanling ... dep.	7.34		—	—	13.14		11.13	12.51	2.07	—	—	5.31	7.15
Shenngthui dep.	7.39		—	8.13	13.18		11.18	12.55	2.11	—	—	5.35	7.19
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.43		8.50	8.17	10.21	10.32	11.22	1.01	2.16	2.57	3.05	5.50	7.24
dep.	—		8.55		11.08		—	1.07	—	3.05	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG ... arr.	—		10.47		1.51		—	2.51	—	4.55	5.30	—	—
dep.	—		10.55		1.51		—	—	—	5.00	5.36	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—		12.10		3.16		—	—	—	6.05	6.46	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Shenngshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.
† Will stop as above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shataukok...dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok ...arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling ...arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Hongkong.

42 H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom... ...	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ...	28 „	24 „	34 „

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Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet	580 feet	470 feet
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Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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Floating Crane capable of lifting 80 tons weight.

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Miyajima Hotel
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Japan Hotel
Nara:—
Nara Hotel
Nikko:—
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Osaka:—
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Shimonoseki:—
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

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Fusan Station Hotel
Shingishu:—
Shingishu Station Hotel

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Yamato Hotel
Dairen:—
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BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS
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Previously we have had to sell these at $17.50 each but we are pleased to advise we can now supply "Levito" Silk Shirts from new stock just received for $13.50 each.

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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC

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THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

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SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER, PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TEL. 636.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

The following wireless was intercepted by the Chinese wireless installation in the North on June 20th.

The New York *Herald* writes:—German trade with the China markets is becoming noticeable after a promotion period of one year and there are evidences of keen, but not stifling, competition in some lines. Her activity is particularly noticeable in the markets, which she controlled before the war. . . . According to statements by importers of other nationalities the exchange position of Germany enables her merchants to make prices which their competitors find it impossible to meet. Large consignments, needless to say, are coming in underselling Japanese and British products. American commerce will probably be most affected in the line of machinery, electrical goods, clocks, watches, drugs and aseptical and pharmaceutical preparations. German electrical firms have already obtained advertised contracts for power plants, turbines and motors and are transparently making hay in this direction. Contracts have also been obtained for cement making-plants. German drugs and pharmaceutical goods are being dumped in the market and to a large extent are underselling all competition. Imports of iron and steel are also underselling and will affect American sales. The sale of paper and paper products is also on the increase. Other imports consist of paints, varnishes, precious metals, gold and silver, powder, hardware, electro-plate, cutlery and other wares. Germany is buying apparel, cotton yarn and waste, wood and vegetable oils, leaf tobacco, bristles, tungsten ore, feathers, wool and cotton piece goods. The shipping is being largely done by the Japanese but also by Scandinavian, Dutch and Italian lines. A considerable number of Germans are coming in with their families, and offices are being opened. German technical men are also arriving from Germany. The Germans are free while other nations, operating under their own laws, are forced to confine their activities to treaty and open ports. While the proportions of German trade at present are not alarming, it is giving indications of rapid growth, the international exchange situation militating against other countries decidedly in favour of Germany.

THE JUNE SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

A RETURN TO SOUND BUSINESS.

The June settlement of the Stock Exchange takes place to-morrow (says the *N.-C. Daily News* of June 27th), and in contrast with so many of the settlements during the past 18 months, the assurance is given that it will be carried through without difficulty. In fact the conditions are described as quite satisfactory, and the quarter is probably the healthiest that both brokers and clients have experienced since the inflation resulting after the armistice made its appearance. During these three months business has been on quite a substantial scale, but differing entirely in character from the rash speculation of a year ago.

Having passed the period of inflated values, both brokers and their constituents have been operating on a much more conservative scale and on a much sounder basis. Instead of the desire to squeeze the last cent of profit out of their transactions, which was a natural feature of the period of inflation, the public generally have been content to take their profits on a reasonable return being shown, and it is understood that they have been assisted in this frame of mind by the attitude of the brokers. The result is that stocks in which business has been proceeding during the three months remain at a safe level. The desire of sections of the public to speculate without capital to back up their operations has also been severely discouraged, and brokers have refused business from all but substantial clients.

Rubber has naturally been neglected during this quarter, and business has been confined to cotton shares and the dock companies.

"PLACIDITY" IN COAL CRISIS.

PRINCE HIROHITO'S TRIBUTE.

The neatest compliment paid by the Crown Prince of Japan to Great Britain and his British hosts in the course of his responses to the greetings that were so warmheartedly showered on him in the capital of Lancashire industry was his reference at the Lord Mayor's luncheon on May 25th to British behaviour during the calamity of the great industrial struggle still proceeding.

"You have expressed your regret," he said, "that my visit to this country should have fallen upon this most unfortunate time when you are in the throes of industrial warfare. I most fully and sympathetically share in and reciprocate that regret, but from my point of view the situation is not without its compensations and advantages, for it has enabled me the better to appreciate the true genius and grandeur of the British nation. It is not of ease and of victory, but it is times of difficulty and hardship that reveal the true character of a man or a nation, and I have seen how men of sense and resource and strength face and meet a great crisis. During the weeks since I have been in this country I have seen many things that have impressed me, but one of the strongest impressions that will remain engraved on my memory is that of the attitude of placidity and the kindly spirit of moderation assumed by the people here during this great struggle. My most earnest hope is that that dispute will be composed very soon in a manner satisfactory to all concerned."

THE RUBBER CRISIS.

A DRASTIC REMEDY.

A correspondent who, the *Singapore Free Press*, states, is in a position to appreciate the danger of the present situation of the rubber market, and has given close thought to the matter, propounds the following solution:—

My remedy, in brief, is to destroy the present surplus stocks of rubber, and why I think this drastic apparently an economic measure would be effective is as follows:—

As long as complete restriction is not practised, the consumer is in a position to make his own choice and pay his own price for what raw material he needs. It is as though a town were supplied with water from a proper service, and also had a vast number of wells to draw on. Unless compelled by law, no user would pay more for service water than the cost of drawing water from wells, and he would play one off against the other, to the ruin of the town supply. The remedy (if the town council in question had to preserve its water enterprise in the interests of the community) would be to close the wells.

A consumer of raw rubber, knowing that he has the 70,000 tons of rubber to fall back on, will not do more than nibble at the supplies being put on the market, and this has resulted in the present low price, embarrassing both producer and stockholder. He can do this until the producer is compelled to sell at the cost of tapping. Then the producer will have to close down, all his organisation will be lost and much of his capital, and the producing industry ruined. For the producer, therefore, the removal of the stocks could do nothing but good.

The holders of the stocks, how would they fare in case of destruction? The market value of the stocks is nothing like the price at which it was acquired. Every day it is deteriorating in price from the favourable position the consumer is in, to play off stock against the ready market. Moreover, every day is increasing the loss on the tons stored away, by interest on the locked up, dead capital, and by warehouse dues. So much so, that it is extremely probable that the banks will step in, and if there is a forced sale, the stockholder may secure nothing but a debit balance at the Bank. If the holder would cut his loss at once, by destroying the unused and partly unusable dead stock, he would save the living capital invested in the estates. The industry would survive, as it will not, unless the dead capital is discarded.

A certain number of interested people are both producers and holders of stocks. They have to face the same question as the industry at large, will they sacrifice their dead capital in the godowns, or their living capital on the Estates? There is no question in my own mind which is the more advisable.

The only hope of saving the living industry is to keep the estates going; the estates cannot be kept going so long as the surplus stocks are available for the consumer to nibble at. Therefore, scrap the stocks, carry on restriction enough just to supply the market requirements and the industry may be saved.

If a goose laid too many golden eggs and golden eggs became a glut on the market, who would advocate killing the goose? The obvious remedy is destroy the unsaleable stocks of golden eggs.

Let the goose equal the Estates.

Let the golden eggs equal the rubber stocks.

Now what is the answer—to destroy the Estates by stagnation or destroy the stocks by fire?

The propounder of the above remedy has evidently thought out the problem, which certainly seems to offer a solution. It is a novel one, but no more stringent than monopolists of all trades have adopted to secure a fair market price for their wares. The first thing critics will say, is, What an enormous waste of the product of past labour? It must be uneconomic. We leave our informant to answer that further, if it is contended that the lopping away of the dead branch to keep the tree alive is not permissible. The next point is, how would the holders of unsaleable stock, and their backers, persumably the banks, view such a drastic cutting of what they might not admit is a total loss. It is possible, in business, to say we have to look after ourselves, let the producers do the same. Business is not altruistic. Perhaps the adviser of destruction of stocks can give his idea of how their holders can be persuaded to sacrifice themselves for the good of the whole trade.

Perhaps the most useful prophets are those who see evils coming before they are quite unavoidable.—*Dean Inge.*

The great object of a conscientious journalist is to make righteousness readable.—*Lord Robert Cecil.*

We hate war, annexations, conquests, and Imperial visions.—*M. Barthou.*

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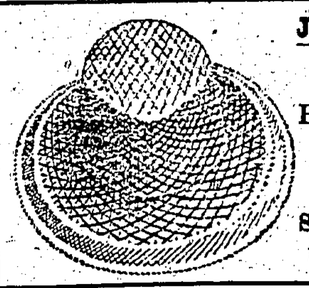
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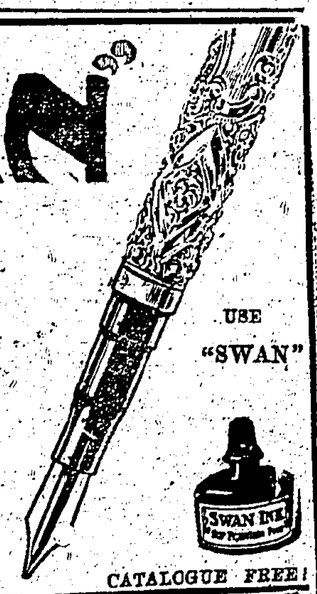
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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PILFERAGE EVIL.

SECOND INTERIM REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 1st.

The second interim report of the Pilferage Committee condemns the custom of issuing bills of lading, with goods received for shipment, as it facilitates pilferage. The Committee urges that the shipowners should not issue "shipped" bill of lading, until the goods are aboard the steamer.

The Committee says that, owing to lack of support on the part of the London police, the scheme of supervision of cargoes is about to be withdrawn at certain docks, chiefly used by lines not controlled in London, but it is understood that the police authorities are considering the extension of the London special dock police scheme to the whole river at a cost of £50,000 annually.

The Committee recommends that shipowners should keep in touch with the Department of Oversea Trade and its commercial secretaries abroad, who have already rendered valuable assistance in connection with the pilferage evil.

LONGCHAMPS RACES.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF BRITISH SPORTSMEN.

PARIS, June 27th (delayed).

The Longchamp race meeting, which, yesterday, culminated in the Grand Prix Steeplechase, attracted immense crowds. There were a large number of prominent British sportsmen, many coming direct from London in aeroplanes.—*Havas.*

PETROGRAD TO NEW YORK.

NEW NORWEGIAN LINE.

CHRISTIANIA, July 1st.

A Norwegian shipping company shortly inaugurates a regular Petrograd to New York service.

NEW U.S. CHIEF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

Ex-President Taft has been appointed Chief Justice.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

ELABORATE PRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

The most complete arrangements have been made to inform the world by wireless of the result of the prize fight. Aeroplanes will carry the photographs of the fight to the seaports and deliver them to steamers going to Europe.

The steamers will be met by aeroplanes off the English coast, which will deliver the photographs in London and Paris.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Dougherty, Under-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt and the Governor of New Jersey will be among the crowd of notables, who will witness the fight. A special train is bringing one thousand cinema celebrities from California.

RING MEASUREMENT.

LATER.

It has been finally decided that the ring for the fight will be eighteen feet. It is interpreted in some quarters as meaning that Carpentier will take the offensive.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENORMOUS GATE RECEIPTS.

NEW YORK, June 30th.

The receipts from tickets for the prize fight already amount to £200,000. The ring will be twenty feet square, instead of eighteen as first reported. It is estimated that there be will a record attendance of prominent people, including 5,000 Society women.

After a £60,000 wager was registered in New York yesterday, the betting slumped, owing to the dearth of money on Carpentier.

A HIGH FLIGHT.

PARIS, June 25th (delayed).

The French aviator, Kirch, reached, yesterday, at Versailles a height exceeding 22,000 thousand feet.—*Havas.*

LATEST CABLES.

MINERS' STRIKE SETTLEMENT

PARLIAMENT SANCTIONS SUBSIDY.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Commons have voted in favour of the Government subsidy for the mining industry without a division.

Sir Robert Horne said that the settlement did not include any arrangement regarding the future price of coal, which was left open to the ordinary market changes.

EARLIER CABLES.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE VOTES.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners have unanimously rejected the settlement terms.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

RESOLUTION AWAITING SENATE'S APPROVAL.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The House of Representatives has adopted the joint report of the Senate and Representatives' conference on the resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and Austria.

LATER.

The report terminating the war, which the House of Representatives passed by 263 votes to 59, must be approved by the Senate, before being sent to President Harding.

U.S. TARIFF BILL.

IMPORT DUTIES INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The Administration's permanent Tariff Bill, introduced in the House of Representatives, does not contain an official estimate of revenue, but unofficially it is estimated at QQQQ (?) dollars annually as compared with the pre-war three hundred millions. The Bill raises duties on most imports now taxable, but does not make any notable additions to the "Free list."

AMERICA'S REGULAR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

President Harding has signed a Bill reducing the regular army to 150,000 men. The Bill comes into operation on October 1st.

FRENCH RAILWAY ACCIDENT

DERAILMENT NEAR ALBERT.

PARIS, June 25th (delayed).

An express running from Lille to Paris ran off the rails, to-day, near Albert. Twenty-three were killed and 43 injured.—*Havas.*

THE DAMASCUS OUTRAGE.

PARIS, June 25th (delayed).

It is learned from Damascus, Syria, that General Gouraud, while motoring in a deserted spot without an escort, was fired at by a party of five Bedouin horsemen. The attempt has no political significance.—*Havas.*

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

BIG DECREASE SHOWN.

PARIS, June 30th.

The census returns give a population of thirty-six millions, excluding a large number of troops in the Rhineland.

The total is 2,300,000 less than in 1911.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

ATHENS, June 25th (delayed).

In its reply to the Allies' communication the Greek Government thanks the Allies for their offer of mediation, but says the situation is such that only military interests can lead to its decision.—*Havas.*

IRISH PEACE PROSPECTS.

LEADING SINN FEINERS RELEASED.

LONDON, June 30th.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, M.P., Mr. John MacNeill, M.P., and Mr. Duggan Staines, M.P., all leading Sinn Feiners, have been released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. Dublin is most excited over this, and hopes of a settlement are increasing.

LATEST CABLES.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

WIMBLEDON RESULTS.

LONDON, July 1st.

At Wimbledon, in the All England Plate, in the fourth round Dr. Fyzee (India) beat Kleinman, 6-2, 6-4, and in the fifth round Fisher beat Dr. Fyzee, 8-6, 1-6, 6-4.

EARLIER CABLES.

VICTORY FOR SOUTH-AFRICA.

LONDON, June 30th.

At Wimbledon in the final of the men's singles for all-comers, Norton (South Africa) beat Alonso (Spain) by 5/7, 4/6, 7/5, 6/3, 6/3. The winner now meets Tilden in the challenge round.

LATEST CABLES.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

MORE PROBABLES FOR TEST MATCH.

LONDON, July 1st.

The presence of Brown (Hampshire) and Ducat (Surrey) is requested at Leeds. Brown will be wicket-keeper. Mead is not playing. The exact team will be decided to-morrow.

EARLIER CABLES.

OTHER PROBABLES.

LONDON, June 30th.

The presence of Parkin and Hardinge has been requested at the third Test Match. It is stated that Mead is most doubtful about playing, as he sustained a cut over the left eye from a rising ball in the Essex match yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN-WARWICK MATCH DRAWN.

LONDON, June 30th.

The match at Birmingham was concluded in overcast and cool weather before 10,000 spectators. The cricket was good. The Australians made 506; Armstrong contributing 117, including fourteen fours and much good driving. Oldfield made 123, including seventeen fours. Warwickshire's fielding was of the poorest, the attack lacking variety and the bowlers being demoralized. The innings lasted 4 hours and 45 minutes.

Warwickshire made 118 for 6 wickets. Quaife, who played excellently and confidently, made 39, and Partridge, the old Cantab, made 37. Their partnership realised 60, and they played out time.

The match was drawn.

COUNTY RESULTS.

LONDON, June 30th.

Northants beat Glamorgan by an innings and 120 runs.

Lancashire beat Worcester by an innings and 111 runs.

Yorkshire beat Gloucester by an innings and 51 runs.

Essex beat Hampshire by an innings and 55 runs.

THE EMPIRE'S LINK.

SPEECHES AT COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, June 30th.

There were enthusiastic speeches at the dinner given at the Colonial Institute. Mr. Meighen, Mr. Hughes, Sir Thomas Smartt, the Maharao of Cutch and the Prince of Wales spoke.

The keynote of the Dominion Premiers' remarks was that the link in the Empire was the Crown. Mr. Meighen hoped that visits of the heir-apparent were now an established convention.

Sir Thomas Smartt invited the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa.

The Prince of Wales responded, appealing for closer Imperial intercourse, and improvement of communications, especially aerial.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNVEILED.

LONDON, June 30th.

A statue of George Washington, the gift of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was unveiled in Trafalgar Square. Lord Curzon, who accepted it on behalf of the British Government, welcomed the statue as a symbol of indissoluble unity between the English-speaking race, who could not merely engage never to fight again but who could do much to prevent other nations fighting.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

LONDON, June 30th.

The revenue for the first quarter of the financial year, ended June 30th was £204,000,000 as compared with £315,000,000 for the corresponding quarter of last year.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

WORK OF THE WOOD-FORBES MISSION.

A wireless message from Cavite (Manila) says:—

With political independence for the Philippines becoming more remote as a result of the present investigation, the problem for the American Mission is now to find a programme which the Filipino leaders will accept. Mr. George Fairchild, who has just returned from a visit to President Harding at Washington, and who is a newspaper owner and head of big sugar interests here, is urging the Filipinos to accept a territorial form of government. The basis of this programme will be a strong American Governor-General and the amendment of the Jones' Bill, giving the United States officials charge of the finances and judiciary of the Islands and taking away the preamble, which declares the independence of the Islands when they have reached "stable Government." This preamble is held to be the cause of all the mischief and agitation here, and the idea will be to tell the Filipinos that Uncle Sam fully means to let them go in time but it will be up to the American people entirely to create the conditions and in the meantime to say nothing about it. They will be told that they might expect something definite in twenty or thirty years. It is a question whether the Filipino leaders will stand for this or whether they can get their people to agree. The independence flames are spreading like a prairie fire. They were given almost complete self-government under Governor Harrison with a Senate under the presidency of Mr. Osmena, a House of Representatives with Mr. Palma, former Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Datu of Moroland and General Aguinaldo, as leaders. It may be only a coincidence that a cavalcade of 20,000—accompanied ex-Governor Forbes on his tour with the member for Cavite. This is proving to be the home of revolutions and political movements of all kinds. It is where the revolution against Spain started. Mr. Aguinaldo one of the most powerful men in the islands says that the people will feel aggrieved and oppressed if they are not granted independence and the chance to set up at republic. He disclaims the idea of a rebellion. Since General Wood's and Mr. Forbes' speeches at the Columbia Club the Filipino leaders have privately given up the hope of independence as a result of this report and now many secret conferences are going on to plan future action. Mr. Gregorio Nivova, Vice-President of the World Press Congress, said that he was afraid that the situation was one in which the Filipinos cannot have a clear understanding of their future, and American interests would gain more in an atmosphere of goodwill than in a situation of despair and distrust, not to say hatred against Americans. Ex-Governor Forbes said at a Rotary Club dinner that he had found a much better feeling towards Americans now than during his term of office, and credited the Harrison administration with bringing this about. Mr. Forbes thinks it essential to continue this feeling. General McArthur, the last Military Governor of the Islands, said after he left that "the best defence of the Archipelago depends on the loyalty and valour of the Filipinos themselves" and "they have the beginnings of democracy here and it extends to the realisation that every common man amounts to something and they will not be kicked about and insulted." They are proud and the Filipinos have their pet Government discredited. It is suggested that two reports should be made to President Harding, one of them being secret and giving details of things that the Filipinos would not like to hear about. It is also suggested that the United States should have fifty millions to get started again.

The *Vanguardia*, a powerful dialect paper, says: "In the heart of the Filipino the sentiment of independence has just felt the warm sun. Of the sun he can explain nothing but longs for it and he knows that he will get it somewhere and sometime when he cannot live any more (without it!). And this is no idle statement. Let the Philippines and other countries, those who are losing time, think. Occasions have been when the Mother Country had her hour of collision and her need, and her boys responded to her with all the mute unquestioning of their ignorant hearts."

Unless this situation is handled with more tact by America, there is trouble coming in the Philippines for the Harding Administration.

THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA CO.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

The Russian Light Opera Company gave a tuneful performance of "The Geisha," last night, when they concluded their present season in Hongkong. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Elin was in excellent voice and Miss Rutkovskaia had a triumph in the name part. The principal comedian was as funny as ever, although he had to depend mainly on facial expression and intonation to obtain his effects. Miss Malinovskaia was a sprightly Julietta and her dancing was much appreciated.

So another of Mr. H. G. Wells's forecasts has come true, remarks a writer in the London *Daily News*. It will be remembered that in "When the Sleeper Wakes" there were machines which bawled out the news of the day for the edification of London crowds. Now we have the so-called "stentorphone," whose admonitions are at present confined to "Pass along, please," and such-like adjurations. But will it stop here? Skysigns have one merit—they make no noise—but shall we soon have the virtues of somebody's beer or pills shouted at us as we wait in a traffic-block in Piccadilly-circus? I fancy the police will have something to say to it.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

MEMORIAL TO HIGHLAND MARY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, May 18th.

The laying of the foundation-stone of a memorial to Highland Mary near the junction of the Fail stream and the river Ayr has more than a purely Ayrshire interest, for when completed it will be another shrine for Burns lovers from all parts of the world.

The erection of the memorial near the romantic spot where Burns and Highland Mary plighted their troth and parted for the last time is a sequel to the removal of the memorial from Greenock Churchyard to make room for the extension of Messrs. Harland and Wolff's great shipbuilding establishment, and it is interesting to state that Lord Pirie, of that famous firm, is bearing the whole expense. Mr. James Arthur of Montgomerie has presented the site for the memorial, which is near the quaint and singularly picturesque village of Failford. The monument is to be 20 feet high, built of red sandstone and blocks selected from the Ballochmyle quarries; and on the pillars will be inscribed the lines,—

"That sacred hour can I forget—
Can I forget the hallowed grove,
Where by the winding Ayr we met,
To live one day of parting love?"

The lyrics inspired by the poet's love of Mary Campbell, a country servant girl, are now the property of all mankind. Although very little is known of Mary Campbell this much is certain, that she filled a void in the poet's heart at a time when Jean Armour and he were on anything but friendly terms. From Burns himself we have the story of the meeting on the banks of Ayr. "We met by appointment on the second Sunday of May, in a sequestered spot on the banks of the Ayr, where we spent a day in taking a farewell before she would embark for the West Highlands.

At the close of the autumn following she crossed the sea to meet me at Greenock, where she had scarce landed when she was seized with a malignant fever, which hurried my dear girl to her grave in a few days, before I could even hear of her illness."

Crouch, the poet's editor, adds the details of the parting scene. "This adieu was performed with all those simple and striking ceremonials which rustic sentiment has devised to prolong tender emotions and to inspire awe. The lovers stood on each side of a purling brook—they laved their hands in the limpid stream—and, holding a Bible between them, they pronounced their vows to be faithful to each other. They parted never to meet again."

The Bible presented by Burns to Mary Campbell, and found in the possession of her sister, is at the present day in the museum at Alloway. The Highland Mary episode may be said to have begun and ended at Montgomerie. Some idea of the lasting place she held in Burns' affections may be gathered from the various songs of which she is the heroine—"The Highland Lassie, O!" "Flow gently, Sweet Afton," "Gae fetch to Me a Pint o' Wine," Will ye go to the Indies, My Mary?" "To Mary in Heaven," and "Highland Mary." Burns' love affairs were often transitory, but somehow his passion for Mary Campbell had something etherial about it, and was deep and abiding so far as he was concerned. Mary died on October 20th, 1786, and exactly three years later he produced the grand, sweet ode "To Mary in Heaven"; and on the fifth anniversary for her death he penned that wonderful lyric of love and Nature entitled "Highland Mary."

PROFESSOR GEDDES AND PALESTINE.

Professor Patrick Geddes, of University Hall, Edinburgh, the best known British authority on town-planning, has returned home after spending about two years in Palestine. In addition to planning of a new Jerusalem, he has finished a scheme for Haifa, which he considers the great Palestinian port of the future. He has also replanned Tiberias, which, with its great baths, is "the oldest spa in the world." He grows quite enthusiastic over its future—was it not there that Herod and the Romans went for the cure of their gout?—the medicinal qualities of its water have remained impaired through the centuries, and nature marks it out as an important health resort. Professor Geddes declares himself a great believer in the destiny of Palestine, and is convinced that the co-operation of the various races and creeds in promoting the prosperity of the land is only a matter of time.

THE CHURCHES AND SPIRITUALISM.

A Committee of the Church of Scotland has ventured to handle, though only in a gingerly and tentative way, the "super-normal psychic phenomena" which have "awakened unusual curiosity" in recent years in Scotland, especially in the larger cities, where there are "numerous groups meeting for the practice and study of occult spiritual influences." It is interesting, and even a little startling to find that, not satisfied with merely literary study of the existence and activities of so-called "discarnate spirits," contained in about 3,000 volumes, the Committee have by arrangement with members of spiritualistic associations, been supplementing their inquiry by "personal observation and direct examination of the alleged phenomena." In other words, these fathers and brethren have been taking part in seances, although the results of their experiences in the world of spooks have not yet received sufficient critical examination to allow of their being reported to the Church, or to permit the Committee to go further than the expression of an opinion that the phenomena under investigation "have a bearing on the cure of souls." One cannot help contrasting this cautious and hesitating modern attitude with the trenchant and confident methods by which the Scottish clergy of former generations conducted their "personal observation and direct examination" of the activities and agencies that are again thrusting themselves from darkness into public notice. The commonsense and common judgment of the world came to the conclusion that witchcraft was a product of fraud, superstition, and credulity, long before the spiritual powers had ceased to persecute and burn witches. The advisers of the Church are apparently resolved not to be led back to the old error by the old road; they are "colloguing" with the spirits before reporting what should be thought and done about them.

FORMER VISITORS FROM JAPAN.

The Japanese Crown Prince's visit (writes a correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*), awakens memories of interesting audiences I had with the old Japanese Ambassadors when they were here in 1868. They lived at the Queen's Hotel, George Square, and were very grand and imposing in gorgeous robes of office, with glittering ornaments and lacquered scabbards of short and long swords, and curious headgear on black straight hair carefully arranged. That was before the prohibition of swords in Japan and when the romantic fashion of "hari-kari" was still in vogue. But they were wise old birds, and had come here to pick up hints for the reformation of their country. I was a medical student at the time, but surgical instrument-making was my daily business. The Embassy was attended by native chiefs, scribes, interpreters, valets, and attendants.

They had inspected shipyards, ironworks, mills, etc., but were also deeply interested in our agriculture and our system of horse and cattle rearing. Principal Thomas McCall, of the Veterinary College, had interviews with them on these subjects, and they asked him to show them the latest instruments and appliances for veterinary operations. He came to me, and I gladly prepared a collection of the latest instruments for operating on horses, cattle, swine, and dogs, and I also read up Japan in Chambers' Encyclopædia. Next day, with Principal M'Call, I waited on their Excellencies with my box of v.s. tools, and a long interesting demonstration and talk, through interpreters, ensued. When I was repacking my shining specimens, one of the leading nobles talked earnestly with the interpreter, who then said, "But why have you not shown any sheep instruments to their Excellencies?" I quickly replied, "Because there are no sheep in Japan." When the old noble heard the answer translated a glint of a smile appeared on his impassive face, and the interpreter then said to me, "It is true they import their wool now, but they have fine pasture, grazing, shelter, and climate for sheep, and intend importing the best strains, and breeding on special sheep farms. When their home wants are supplied they hope to export wool in the years to come!"

THE SPELL OF THE LEWS.

In the Island of Lewis, where trouble is reported to be again threatening between the proprietor, Lord Leverhulme, and the land raiders, history has a strange knack of repeating herself. For centuries the island has exercised a singular fascination over the outside world. Like a magnet it has drawn adventurer after adventurer to risk fortune and life in reclaiming its wastes and turning its wonderful possibilities to fruitful use, and it has broken them one after another, and thrown them back like flotsam from its shores. King James VI., a much wiser and abler king than histories of a hostile political party have ever been willing to admit, tried to civilise and develop the island by the introduction of trade. Some gentlemen of Fife, under the King's encouragement, organised a company, started a line of vessels, and established a fort and trading station at Stornoway. But, at the instigation of Mackenzie of Kintail, who wanted the Lews for himself, the inhabitants made war upon the traders, attacked the fort, and cut the throats of the colonists. Again, in the middle of last century, Sir James Matheson bought the island, and spent vast sums upon its development. He built Stornoway harbour and castle, reclaimed land, made roads, planted woods, and introduced improved farming, trade, manufacture, and communication. But his efforts were ruinous to himself, and his successor found it desirable a few years ago, to dispose of the entire property. It is devoutly to be hoped that the efforts of the present owner will achieve a happier fate.

MISCELLANEA.

The Hon. Gideon Murray, Coalition Unionist M.P. for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow, has decided to retire from Parliament at the next General Election. Mr. Murray is a son of Viscount Elibank and brother of the late Lord Murray of Elibank.

At a meeting of the Petermaritzburg Town Council recently, a new by-law was proposed making it incumbent on occupiers of land to destroy certain weeds, including the "cursed thistle." Councillor John Fraser, a native of Elgin, made a vigorous protest against the aspersion on the thistle, and in deference to his nationality the words "cursed thistle" were deleted from the clause.

Mr. James Duncan of Kinettles and Cupar-Grange, managing-director of the firm of Messrs. Steele Brothers, East India merchants, has just bought, at a price of about £100,000, ten farms in Forfarshire from the Earl of Strathmore. Mr. Duncan comes of an old Forfarshire family, is the son of a crofter, and was born and educated in the district in which he is now a large landowner.

Councillor Y. B. Tsai, of the University of Peking, paid a short visit to Edinburgh this week, and was entertained to luncheon by the Chinese students attending the University of Edinburgh.



THE IDEAL REMEDY

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C4

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, IBASEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, May 16th.

There is not a woman of fashion, not a designer, and not a manager of any dry goods store of any importance who is not tormented to the point of distraction just now by the all-absorbing and important question as to whether skirts will be long or short next season, whether they will be wide or narrow. So much depends on the decision adopted by a majority of the big designers; those whom Parisians call *les rois du chiffon*; these, for their own sake, are as silent as the grave on the matter for fear their own particular secret should leak out before the date of the principal Spring parades, be snatched up by the host of second, third and fourth-rate designers and dress-makers who hang round in the hope of securing information which will be as valuable to them as an inside tip is to a punter. Even the hordes of little midinettes assume an air of mystery as they stream out from the ateliers where they have helped to prepare the wonder models of next season, and their tongues wag joyously when they meet fellow-workers from a rival atelier as they discuss anything rather than the weighty secrets with the knowledge of which their little heads are bursting. No Minister ever guarded an important Cabinet secret more jealously than do these little drones of the fashion-world of Paris.

There is one factor that is going to influence designers in their creation of new models and lines, and that is the sense of independence which Lovely Woman has acquired and demonstrated latterly with regard to her choice of clothes. The trend of modern thought towards the greater emancipation of woman has had a tremendous effect on dress, and the one and only reason which prevents designers from launching the longest and most hobbling of skirts on the market is the doubt in their minds as to whether they will be accepted or not. The more honest among the fashion "kings" admit this fact. There was a time when no woman dared criticise the dictates of any renowned dress-maker; when she submitted her body to any torture and discomfort if she were told to; wore high, choking collars, hideous bulky sleeves, and skirts that trailed a host of germs and dirt after her, besides making herself ill by squeezing her waist into a perfectly ridiculous circumference. Designers had an easy time in those days because they had not to reckon with a developed sense of individuality and independence in their fair clients. Now this has all changed, and those designers who have suffered lately by these modern traits are deciding that discretion is the better part of valour and are temporising very carefully with the line of the new models. Last season designers decreed that high collars were to be worn, but women decided that they were neither so becoming nor so comfortable and they flatly disobeyed these dictates and continued to order blouses and gowns with low-cut collars. The result of this was that dress-makers and shops found themselves with countless models on their hands that they were obliged to lose time and material on by having altered when that was possible, and, if not, sell at a loss to some person willing to wear a high-neck. Such a recent experience is making them all extra careful in their decision for the coming season, and making them all, also, take into consideration the modern woman's love of freedom of movement when planning the width and length of their skirts. They have ventured as far as adding just a few centimetres to the length of about 90 per cent. of their models; the rest they have made just short of trailing and either very wide or else clinging into the figure. It is with these latter models that Rue de la Paix potentates will feel the pulse of the fashion-world before launching forth any so drastically definite as would cause them loss of sales and prestige if women tabooed them as they did high necks last season.

Designers have been trying desperately for quite a while to bring back modes that would call for a maximum supply of material, but so far without success. A trick that became very popular but went on further was to dangle a long train or panel on to a short evening gown. It was hoped that this would accustom women to getting their feet tangled up in long draperies, and that they would accept the long models which were subsequently offered them; but women continued to toy with the panels or strands of beautiful brocade or ribbon that were given them to refuse to give up the short skirts that accompanied these decorations, so that designers grew tired of trying to force them.

The novel sight in France of braw Highlanders in their kilts caused Parisiennes to adopt the kilted and pleated skirt, plus the pleated cape, but this has proved to be but a passing whim, and the new tailor-mades all show straight and slender lines. Some designers are showing the barrel skirt, but these are in the minority. Many are showing wide skirts, but the width is invariably camouflaged by means of hidden pleats, panels, or carefully-placed puckers. The aim of all seems to be to preserve the slender line that has, by now, assumed the importance of a tradition. Afternoon or evening gowns with any fullness conceal it beneath graceful bows and sashes.

Morocco is the latest country to be exploited by designers in search of novelties. A beautiful, soft texture known as Moroccan crepe is the last word in new materials. It is as light and becoming as Georgette without having the tendency to become "raggy" as does this favoured material; it has, also, the same souple qualities which permit of its being draped, gathered, or pleated into any graceful line which suggests itself to the brain of a designer. With taffetas and foulard (both of which materials are to be worn again this season), Moroccan crepe will not only hold its own, but will undoubtedly be the most popular of the three before the season is many weeks old.

Another notion essentially Moroccan is the appearance of Moroccan leather as trimming. Seeing that red is the fashionable colour and such beautiful shades are to be obtained in this soft, adaptable leather, red Moroccan leather will be the favourite medium for trimming for this season and probably the next. Pipings of it and narrow bands are most effective, the idea of piping being extended to sunshades so that a touch of red lights up the edge of a raven-blue silk umbrella and adds a note of novelty and brightness to the dullest of days or costumes. Red Moroccan handbags and hats are much worn, and the same bright-coloured leather is even to be seen as decoration on shoes and gloves.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE,

KANAGAWA MARU		Friday,	16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU		Saturday,	2nd July.
TOTOMI MARU		Thursday,	7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU		Monday,	11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU		Sunday,	17th July, at 11 a.m

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS OPTIMISTIC.

OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES.

The annual dinner of the British Bankers' Association was held on May 24th, at the Fishmongers' Hall. Mr. Reginald McKenna (the president of the association) was in the chair.

Mr. McKenna, the president, in proposing "His Majesty's Government," said: There are times when the British spirit appeals for men to support the Government. (Cheers.) We have all been familiar with the spectacle of a fight taking place between two opponents of unequal strength, and we have invariably observed on these occasions that the crowd watching the fight always cries out 'Go it little 'un.' (Cheers.) Our Government at this moment has a desperate fight owing to the circumstances of the time, the reaction of the Great War and the conditions of the world—a desperate fight to maintain in many quarters both foreign and domestic, and all our sympathy goes out to them that they may be successful in overcoming the manifold troubles which confront them, whether abroad or at home. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, replying to the toast, said we lived in a time in which the problems to be solved were greater than the human intellect available for their solution. They all acknowledged the great services which the banks had rendered to the country not only during the period of the war, but in the more difficult days which had succeeded it. "Even after the great shock and strain of war; even after all the sacrifices which this country has endured," said Mr. Fisher, "London is still the financial centre of the world. It may be that perhaps for some of you the sky is dark and stormy. I am the last person to deny that we are undergoing a period of great industrial depression and considerable anxiety. Until our coal difficulties are settled we cannot hope for industrial peace. But we have the very great quality of the character of the population of this island, and we do not believe that the country which won the war, and underwent all the sacrifices, personal and financial, which the war imposed upon us, will entirely alter its nature in the course of a few months. We are still a great people, capable of great achievments, and I believe that when these depression difficulties are overcome, as they will be overcome, by the substantial common sense of the people of this country, we shall find ourselves with our productive resources unimpaired, and with an increased appreciation of the value of science in industry and the scientific organisation of man."

Responding to the toast of "The Guests," Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, said: "I remember twelve months ago in whatever direction you looked there was nothing but darkness. We were fearful of the outlook, at the condition of Europe, to say nothing of America. All I can say is that, comparing our position with then, I think in every direction the condition has improved. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say there is not trouble to-day in many places, but I see far fewer countries in trouble now than then, and I can see signs of a gradual emergence from those troubles which we saw a year ago. (Cheers.) I am more of an optimist to-day, in spite of passing troubles, than I have been at any time for years."

FIELD-MARSHAL'S HOPE.

"THERE SHALL BE NO WAR."

In celebration of Empire Day, and in honour of the Earl of Meath, founder of the movement, the Royal Colonial Institute held a dinner on May 24th, at the Hotel Cecil. Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Bt., chief of the Imperial General Staff, was in the chair.

Field-Marshal Sir H. Wilson, proposing "United Empire," said that in so far as written documents were concerned, there was no British Empire, no united Empire. The late Earl of Cromer claimed that the British Empire was based on righteousness justice, mercy, and truth. He agreed with that, but he would add that in the execution of our duties as an Empire we based ourselves on the Crown, on loyal hearts, and on willing hands. (Cheers.) The Phœnecians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French, the Russians, and the Germans, had all tried to make empire, and had succeeded up to a certain point; but he ventured to say that the British Empire passed the highest point ever reached by other empires in 1914, when her peoples rushed of their freewill to help the Mother Country. (Cheers.) He had thought in 1914 that we should have reached that very highest point of all, when the British Empire would be able to say, "There shall be no war," and there would be no war. Yet though we did not reach that point then, it seemed to him we someday should reach it. (Cheers.) Empire building was fascinating; but Empire wrecking was catastrophic. We had witnessed the wrecking of four great empires—Russia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey—and, although the "cease fire" sounded on all the fronts on Nov. 11, 1918, we even now heard the pattering of rifle fire in Ireland, in Silesia, in Turkey, and in Mesopotamia. The lesson to be drawn was that we ought to continue our Empire on the great principles that Lord Cromer mentioned, and base ourselves on the Crown, on the sea, on loyal hearts, and on willing hands—(cheers)—so that in good time we could say at any given place, if we thought it right to say so, "There shall be no war," and there would be no war. (Cheers.)

Sir Edgar Walton responded.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)



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First cleanse the scalp with a refreshing Cremex Shampoo (a full size packet is enclosed in the Free Outfit). This removes most effectively all dust, dirt, grease and other excessive accumulations from the hair and scalp, leaving it fresh, cool and thoroughly cleansed.



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Then apply Harlene, the wonderful hair tonic and food. Sprinkle it into the hair, and gently rub the scalp with your finger-tips according to the scientific yet simple instructions contained in the Hair-Drill Manual. This nourishes the hair roots, and thus improves its growth and health condition.

Finally, add a few drops of the delightfully fragrant "Uzon" Brilliantine to give the hair a healthy, glossy lustre.

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Hongkong Daily Press. 46

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Proposing "The Empire Movement," coupling with it the name of the Earl of Meath, Sir Godfrey Lagden said that in 1905 the movement embraced 6,000 schools, exclusive of those overseas. Now it was observed by nearly 60,000 schools. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Meath, responding said we were giving free government to every part of the Empire that would accept it, and, he added, "I wish to God my own people would accept it." There were only two things that could bring about the downfall of our Empire—ignorance and selfishness. His experience was that far more enthusiasm was shown in this movement overseas than at home. (Cheers.)

INDO-CHINA

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TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	...Tues.,	5th July,	D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW... ...	"TAKSANG"	...Tues.,	5th July,	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW,... ...	"FOOSHING"	...Tues.,	5th July,	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	...Tues.,	5th July,	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	...Wed.,	6th July,	Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA... ...	"NAMSANG"	...Sat.,	9th July,	3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 30th.

Chipshing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Shinyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,200 tons, Capt. H. Nagano, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

July 1st.

Cheribon Maru, Japanese str., 2,491 tons, Capt. K. Morita, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Golden State, American str., Capt. Geo. W. Yardley, from San Francisco and Manila, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Kwanglee, Chinese str., 1,468 tons, Capt. J. Smith, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Ch. Merchant S.S. Co.

Leesang, British str., 972 tons, Capt. W. Booker, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Takuang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tapsell, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 1st.

Arcturus, for Whampoa.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Haru Maru, for Chingwantao.
Jinsho Maru, for Moji.
Komagata Maru, for Port Parseval.
Kwanglee, for Canton.
Nissho Maru, for Canton
Poolee, for K. C. Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Shinyo Maru*, on June 30th:—Mr. J. W. Andrews, Mr. F. Annerley, Mr. J. O. Anderson, Mr. C. N. Ariza, Miss L. V. Born, Mr. J. Birch, Mr. L. A. Basto, Miss A. J. Barnes, Mr. M. W. Bruce, Miss C. Basto da Silva, Miss A. M. Basto, Mr. J. M. P. L. Campaignolle, Mr. C. A. de Carvalho, Mr. J. A. P. Callaco, Miss B. R. Callaco, Miss M. M. Callaco, Mr. S. H. Edwards, Mr. I. Foisler, Mr. R. A. W. P. L. K. Greswell-Gate, Miss E. H. Groff, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hoffman, Mrs. M. E. Hallatt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hulse, Mr. J. Hukamchand, Mrs. M. L. Hawley, Mr. J. Jolley, Mr. J. Koizumi, Mr. D. Legarda, Mr. R. Luther, Mr. C. J. McKnight, Mr. C. C. Morrow-Rovinson, Miss A. Paula, Mr. L. Quatermaine, Miss A. Rees, Miss A. M. C. de S. Ricci, Miss J. Sherwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Silas, Master M. M. da Silva Simoes, Miss E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Mr. F. Vorper, Mr. H. B. Waring.

Per s.s. *Golden State*, on July 1st:—Mrs. E. Boardman, Mr. P. B. Byrne, Mrs. V. Bernard, Mrs. C. Bernal, Mrs. F. Briano, Mr. C. O. Bohannon, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Boswell, Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Constant, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers, Mrs. L. M. Cook, Mr. L. Dunning, Mr. H. Eadie, Miss A. Evans, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mr. W. Ezra, Mrs. A. Edmonston, Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Edwards, the Misses Edwards, Mrs. E. Fields, Mr. J. P. Fish, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mrs. R. Fisher, Mr. D. T. Fletcher, Mr. E. Farrell, Mr. S. J. Grace, Mr. W. J. Grimman, Mr. A. R. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hitchcock, Mrs. C. Hendry, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoag, Miss G. Harlowe, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Joy, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. M. L. Kemper, Miss M. Lopez, Mrs. S. B. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lewis, the Misses Lewis, Mrs. A. J. Levie, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller, Mr. R. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Mrs. Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morgan, Miss G. McKinney, Mrs. A. McMahon, Mrs. O. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rodreguez, Mr. J. E. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rowell, the Misses Rowell, Miss M. S. Russell, Mrs. S. N. Schechter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson, Miss L. Thompson, Mr. K. T. Vasdani, Mr. A. C. Weigel, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Warner, Mrs. Whittenberg, Miss A. Whittenberg, Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Wilcox, Mr. C. B. Willey.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ascanius (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.
Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due July 19th.
Empress of Asia, due July 14th.
Empress of Japan, due July 7th, at 7 a.m.
Halcric (American & Oriental), from New York, due begining of July.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due July 7th.
Kanowna (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 6th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 21st.
Teiresias (Blue Funnel line), due July 10th.
Tenyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.


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CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 6th Sunday after Trinity, July 3rd, 1921. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Children's Service (10 a.m.) Service and Hymns. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Tucker (18th); Psalm, 32 Elvey; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedicite, Langdon; Benedictus; Anthem, "Come Holy Ghost," Allwood; Hymn, 232 (2nd Tune); Sevenfold Amen. God Save the King. Holy Communion (12 Noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 38 Trent; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Anthem; Hymns, 178 (1st part), 197, 23; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntary.

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UNION CHURCH, (Kennedy Road)—Sunday Services, July 3rd.

Morning Service at 11 a.m., Hymns, 555, 126, 88; Paraphrase 30. Subject of Sermon, "The mind which was in Christ." Communion at 12, Open to all Christians.

Evening Service at 6 p.m., Hymns, 350, 133, 237, 40; Subject of Sermon, "The Pearl Mystery."

Preacher, at both Services, Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

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ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. 6th Sunday after Trinity. S. Peter a.m. Patronal Festival.

8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Procession, Sung Eucharist and Sermon; Service, Merbecke; Gradual, "Oh Gladsome Light," (Sullivan); Hymns, 542, 416, 379.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND MILITARY SERVICES—Sunday, July 3rd, 1921.

7 a.m., Holy Communion, Hospital, Bowen Road.

9 a.m., Parade Service and Holy Communion, Cathedral.

10.30 a.m., Parade Service, Stonecutters South.

5.45 p.m., Evening Service, Hospital, Bowen Road.

6.45 p.m., Evening Service, Chaplain's Room.

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, MacDonnel Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m.

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WEATHER REPORT.

July 1st at 11.53.—Pressure has increased moderately from Shanghai to Hongkong and slightly over Luzon and Tongking.

A depression has formed between Haiphong and Tourane.

The depression over S.W. China has filled up.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.52 inches. Total since January 1st, 57.61 inches against an average of 39.51 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	East winds, moderate; cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 1st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.45	29.50	29.58
Temperature ...	85	75	75
Humidity ...	79	92	94
Wind Direction	SSW	East	East
" Force	4	4	4
Weather ...	cq	cd	cr
Rain	0.30	—	1.58

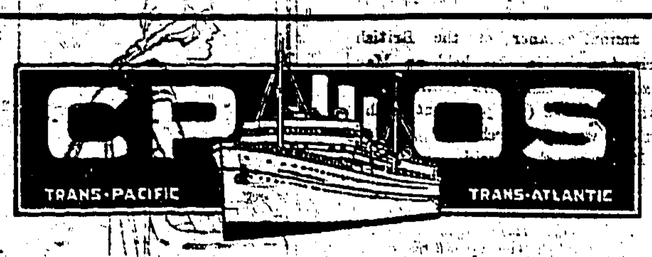
Highest open-air Temperature on 30th . 86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st ..,75

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 2nd	5.42 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 3rd	5.42 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 4th	5.43 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 5th	5.43 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 6th	5.43 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 7th	5.44 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 8th	5.44 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 9th	5.44 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 10th	5.45 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 11th	5.45 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 12th	5.46 a.m.	7.12 p.m.
July 13th	5.46 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
July 14th	5.46 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
July 15th	5.47 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
July 16th	5.47 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 17th	5.48 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 18th	5.48 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 19th	5.49 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 20th	5.49 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 21st	5.50 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
July 22nd	5.50 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
July 23rd	5.51 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
July 24th	5.51 a.m.	7.08 p.m.
July 25th	5.51 a.m.	7.08 p.m.
July 26th	5.52 a.m.	7.08 p.m.
July 27th	5.52 a.m.	7.07 p.m.
July 28th	5.53 a.m.	7.07 p.m.
July 29th	5.53 a.m.	7.06 p.m.
July 30th	5.53 a.m.	7.06 p.m.
July 31st	5.54 a.m.	7.05 p.m.
August 1st	5.54 a.m.	7.05 p.m.

T. F. CLAXTON,
Director.



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E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
*Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

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HONGKONG to MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" - - - - Aug. 30th

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
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*PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 30th, at 10.30 A.M.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th,
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 9th.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHOYO MARU	—	July 19th.
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 15th.

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To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)
*"West Ison" 20th Aug.

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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 17th July.

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"KWANGSI PLOTTERS" IN HONGKONG.

CANTON REQUEST TO GOVERNOR.

Yesterday's *Canton Times* contains the following:—

"In a letter to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, the Canton Mechanics Union urge him to respect the friendly relations between Hongkong and the Government in Canton by deporting Yeung Wing-tai and other Kwangsi plotters who are making use of Hongkong as a base for the propagation of their intrigues against this province. The vernacular papers print the whole text of the letter said to have been addressed to His Excellency on the 29th ult.

"The letter reviewed the crimes that were committed by the Kwangsi militarists such at Lu Yung-ting, Chen Ping-kun, Mu Yung-hsin and others who were once nothing but bandits, during their occupation of the province. It also expresses the appreciation of the Cantonese toward the Hongkong Government for its moral support during the last campaign that resulted in the triumphant return of the Cantonese Army which was in exile in another province for more than three years. Now that the Kwangsi militarists are trying to invade this province and Hongkong is being made use of as a base of operation by the agents of Kwangsi militarists, the Hongkong Government should not tolerate the presence of these plotters which not only endangers the province of Kwangtung but will also disturb the general peace and order of the Colony should they be allowed to propagate their schemes, says the letter. In conclusion, the letter asks the H.E. Governor Stubbs to take immediate steps to deport these agents in order to maintain the existing friendly relations between Hongkong and Canton."

THE H. B. WARING CO.

OPENING PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT OF "TRILBY."

Early in May local playgoers were enthusiastic over the performances given at the Theatre Royal by this well-known Company of English players, and it was generally recognised that it was undoubtedly the finest Company we had had here for many years. The Company was enthusiastically received in Shanghai, maintaining its reputation there of excelling anything seen for years past. Peking and Tientsin were then visited; in the former city each performance was attended by His Britannic Majesty's Minister Sir Beilby Alston, and Lady Kirkpatrick and leading residents. It is gratifying news that the Company opens here on a short return visit this evening, the play selected for the opening performance being Du Maurier's great masterpiece "Trilby," in which Charles Quartermaine is reported to give a most wonderful performance as Svengali, and Miss Jeannette Sherwin is seen at her very best as Trilby.

Reports from Shanghai speak glowingly of this production, which was played there to no less than three packed houses, the first two houses being sold out before the opening night.

We feel confident that Hongkong will give this splendid Company an abundance of support during the coming week, particularly as the repertoire is an entirely new one consisting of some really fine plays. Booking is proceeding apace at Moutrie's, and during Saturday afternoon the plans will be at the Hongkong Hotel.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT SHANGHAI.

The Committee on arrangements has now definitely decided to hold the National Christian Conference at Shanghai from May 5th to 14th, 1922. It is expected that approximately one thousand delegates, half Chinese and half foreign, will be elected by the different missions, churches and Christian organizations in China. Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

The general subject proposed for consideration by the Conference is "The Chinese Church." This will be presented under five general heads, and commissions composed of Chinese and foreign members resident in different parts of China are being chosen to prepare the reports which are to come before the Conference. The Committee after much consideration as to the best method of selecting the members of these commissions has chosen the following chairmen and is with them studying in detail the method of selecting the members of each separate commission.

Commission I.—The Present State of Christianity in China. Chairman, Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, D.D., American Church Mission, Hankow.

Commission II.—The Future Task of the Church. Chairman, Rev. C. P. Patton, of the American Presbyterian Church (North).

Commission III.—The Message of the Church. Chairman, Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D., Shanghai.

Commission IV.—The Development of Leadership for the Work of the Church. Chairman, Mr. David W. T. Yui, M.A., General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

Commission V.—Co-ordination and Co-operation in the Church. Chairman, Rev. C. G. Sparham, Secretary of the Advisory Council of the London Missionary Society in China.

SHANGHAI'S TRADE DURING 1920.

A RECORD IN CUSTOMS RETURNS.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY FICTITIOUS.

The trade report for Shanghai during the year 1920, compiled by the Maritime Customs, has now been issued and presents an exceedingly valuable review of business conditions over an almost phenomenal period.

In introducing his report the Commissioner of Customs, says:—

From a Customs point of view, 1920, stands out as a record year, entirely eclipsing the *annus memorabilis* of 1919. Value of trade, Customs revenue, and tonnage of shipping using the port have all established new figures. In other respects, too, there is plenty of evidence of progress. The population, foreign and Chinese, has largely increased, and the total figures for the whole of Shanghai cannot fall far short of 1¼ millions, of whom about 25,000 are non-Chinese. The new buildings for which permits have been issued in the International Settlement alone number over 3,300, their estimated cost being nearly 11 million taels. In spite of road widening and more stringent regulations, the traffic problem is becoming increasingly acute. Its intensity may be judged from the 40 per cent. increase over 1919 of the motor vehicle licences issued, and from the fact that in the International Settlement alone the trams carried 111 million passengers during the year, the returns of the French Concession and Chinese city companies showing corresponding activity.

Motor vehicles are coming into their own very rapidly, both for business and private purposes, and the heavy lorry is steadily replacing the old hand-cart. The railways had all the passengers and freight they could cope with. Shipping was kept reasonably busy, and the local shipbuilding industry experienced a period of unprecedented activity. Thus on land and water the year was one of the greatest animation, undoubtedly greater than at any time in the port's history.

THE REVERSE OF PROSPERITY.

The gross value of the trade of Shanghai amounted to Hk. Tls. 841,000,000, an advance of Hk. Tls. 73,000,000 on the 1919 record. This highly satisfactory showing would seem to indicate a quite unusual state of prosperity, but actually the reverse was the case during the greater part of the year.

It opened, indeed, with a remarkable boom in trade all round; a satisfactory demand from abroad kept exports at a high level, both in volume and price, while imports were arriving in large quantities, with big profits to consignees, owing to the high rates of exchange ruling. But by May the foreign markets, already glutted in 1918 and 1919, had reached the limit of their absorptive power; exports fell away as prices dropped abroad, too rapidly for the decline in exchange to keep pace or to assist materially. As a result of the abnormally high exchange at the end of 1919, the prevailing optimism was responsible for frenzied buying abroad.

The prosperity of the preceding year brought many new firms and dealers into the market, and it was largely the inexperience and rashness of these latter which brought about the final catastrophe. Piece goods principally, but also metals, and indeed every kind of commodity, were ordered in England and America in enormous quantities, with little or no regard to the legitimate requirements of the market.

But the day of reckoning came when this speculative buying, much of it with exchange unsettled, had to be financed on a heavily falling silver market. The foreign importers and manufacturers were asked to cancel orders, and this was done as far as possible. Nevertheless, losses have been exceedingly severe, especially in piece goods, for local prices, influenced by the drop in the price of cotton, fell with accumulation of stocks, replacing costs advancing in sympathy with the lower exchange. The last straw was the progressively weakening demand from the interior, and finally utter stagnation set in, business at the end of the year being practically dead. As a result, many Chinese dealers closed their doors or disappeared.

THE LURE OF EASY PROFITS.

As regards the imports of foreign goods, the year may be said to have been very satisfactory as regards the volume of merchandise. This did not, unfortunately, indicate prosperity, and from the point of view of results realized 1920 was a disappointing year. The fear—or hope—of a collapse in prices abroad had exercised a salutary effect on the import trade since the end of the war, but contrary to expectations prices in Europe and America had continued to advance. Importers and dealers, encouraged by a favourable and improving exchange had regained confidence, and a very heavy order business was done up to about China New Year, 1920. The apparently easy and enormous profits in sight had attracted to the market numbers of new importers and dealers, with little capital and less experience but rich in hopefulness and determination to share the prospective profits.

The report then details the misfortunes and their causes which resulted from the spring onwards, and says that the year closed with the market overstocked in most lines, with business at a standstill, and with many of the newly established firms and dealers in a most precarious position.

RECOVERY OF ENGLISH GOODS.

The gross value of foreign imports was Hk. Tls. 390,000,000, an increase compared with the 1919 record of 125 millions, or 47 per cent. Unlike 1919 when grey and white staples were mainly accountable for the improved importations of cotton piece goods, in 1920 the place of honour belongs to fancies. The plain goods, indeed, held their own and record fairly satisfactory advances. But these can be and are made in China, and, in view of the large increase in local production, heavy gains in the imported article were not to be expected. The feature of the plain market was the continued recovery of English goods; drills and jeans having more than doubled. Americans varieties, on the other hand, lost ground all round, and the same is generally true of the Japanese goods, in spite of an important gain in drills and jeans. Cotton yarn remained virtually unchanged, the falling off in the Indian article being offset by increases in Indian and Japanese yarn.

Metals of all kinds were heavily imported, and at the end of the year the market was reported much overstocked. Among those showing a decline were angle and pig iron, pig lead and tin ingots. Iron bars and rods advanced from 365,000 to 950,000 piculs; twisted bars from 84,000 to 261,000 piculs; and old horseshoes, which were 21,000 piculs in 1919, to 182,000 piculs. Belgium and Germany re-appeared as sellers in the market.

DEMAND FOR MACHINERY.

Machinery imports were Hk. Tls. 12,500,000, an increase of 90 per cent., mainly accounted for by the great demand for cotton mills, shipbuilding and cigarette-making. The report mentions the fact that the Chinese are taking a much keener interest in mechanical contrivances than ever before, that machine tools are much more appreciated, and that it is said to be easier to sell expensive machinery now than even three years ago.

Borneo oil recovered from 668,000 to nearly 4,000,000 gallons, while slightly better figures are also seen in American and Sumatra oil. Liquid fuel imports rose from 55,000 to over 100,000 tons.

In alluding to other imports, the report refers to the demand for motor cars, in which a gain of 465 vehicles in imports over 1919 is recorded. The paper trade was healthy and during the second half of the year German offers were on the market. In spite of the favourable exchange, however, little business resulted. Aniline dyes rose from Hk. Tls. 2,700,000 odd to nearly 6½ millions, but were much over-imported. Sugar fell off seriously by nearly three-quarters of a million piculs, in spite of a heavy gain in white of over 300,000 piculs. In the timber trade the season opened with perhaps the greatest amount of business offering ever recorded, and import figures were exceedingly high. Softwood advanced from 50 millions to 86 million superficial feet while hardwood actually reached 34 million superficial feet, as against only 9 million in 1919.

EXPORTS.

The promise of 1919, in which year the value of goods under the above heading reached record dimensions, was not fulfilled in the year just closed, which shows a figure of Hk. Tls. 396,000,000, or 53 millions short of the preceding year. In general, 1920 must be considered a bad year for exports, the great majority of Chinese staples suffering severely through the universal trade depression. The most obvious factors making for stagnation of shipments from this country were the large stocks of China produce held abroad, insecurity of transport inland, and, latterly, the famine in North China.

Exports of silk and silk products of all varieties show serious decreases in the main lines averaging about 50 per cent., and the year has been characterised as one of the most disastrous in the history of the industry, closing in the greatest gloom, with factories shutting down all over the world and a more than ample supply with no demand.

The year opened auspiciously for cotton yarn, which was in great request at good prices. But these prices were regulated, not by a genuine demand, but by speculative influences, and yarn did not escape the universal downward tendency in prices. By October a decline of about 50 per cent. from the highest point was registered, although matters subsequently improved. Nevertheless, the local mills enjoyed a most prosperous year and paid handsome dividends. The demand for their products, especially yarn, was well maintained, and good profits were made owing to the comparatively low price of raw cotton. Locally made cloth also proved remunerative until the general depression in the piece goods trade in the autumn involved the industry in difficulties. The statistics for exports of cloth show a general expansion, particularly for sheetings, drills, T-cloths, and nankeens the only important decreases noted are for shirting jeans, and fancy cloth. Yarn appreciated by over 100,000 piculs or about 14 per cent. At a recent meeting of the Cotton Millowners Association it was stated that on the 31st July, 1920, there were 1,280,036 spindles in active operation in China, and with 15 new mills, with from 350,000 to 400,000 spindles, projected for the Shanghai area alone it is clear that the trade looks forward to the future with no little confidence.

Owing to drought and other adverse climatic conditions, the Chinese cotton crop for the 1920-21 season fell short of the amount expected from the greater acreage planted. In some parts of Chihli the crop was a total failure, while in other parts it averaged not more than a 40 per cent. yield. This serious shortage served to sustain prices for this particular staple, which thus escaped the heavy decline in value experienced by all other varieties of Chinese raw cotton. On the whole, however, the Chinese article fared much better than the American product, which fell in value by about 60 per cent. during the year. Exports receded from 754,000 to 375,000 piculs, this being largely accounted for by the increased requirements of the local mills. In the circumstances it is not surprising that the Shanghai Cotton Testing House reports a decrease of 30 per cent. in the quantities of cotton submitted for testing.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

The Times, in a leading article on May 10th, says:—

In a very interesting lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution some little time ago on "Labour and its Relation to the Army," Colonel John Ward, M.P., gave a valuable opinion on the matter of promotion from the ranks. He said he was opposed in the main to the principle of promoting the old non-commissioned officer, and argued that, if promotion from the ranks is to be definitely considered as part of the inducement held out to a man to join the Army as a private soldier, there should be a careful selection made from the recruits in at least the first year or two of their service with the Army. A commanding officer should see the type of man the recruit is, before the man adopts the principles of the "old soldier." Probably the majority of Regular regimental officers of the Army are in cordial agreement with Colonel Ward's views; and, from questions asked and replies lately given in Parliament as to the present procedure governing promotion from the ranks, it appears that not only is a very fair percentage of such commissions now being allotted, but that steps are being taken to give full effect to the suggestion put forward by Colonel Ward. During the war, close upon 7,000 commissions were granted from the ranks. Since the war, the total number of commissions granted is naturally very small, since we have been engaged rather in demobilizing officers than in creating them. Altogether something under 2,000 commissions have been given since January, 1919, of which rather over 5 per cent. have represented promotion from the ranks. But it has now been decided to start an officer cadet school in April next for the training of candidates whom commanding officers may recommend for commissions. Sixty such candidates will be trained each year in a ten months' course, and the system it is thus proposed to inaugurate should result in the development of an excellent type of ranker-officer.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

There is little comment to make on the trade of the week, the tone all round having once more been steady to firm though the amount of business done has been decidedly smaller than in previous weeks. The reason for this falling off in demand is that the position along the whole of the Yangtze Valley still gives great cause for uneasiness, and shipments to Hankow have been suspended for the time being, while even in this and the neighbouring province of Chekiang there is a sufficient current of disturbing rumours to upset the native mind and infuse more than the usual caution in business circles. There is obviously some party or individual working to create a general state of turmoil throughout the Yangtze provinces, and the sacking of more than one large city has only been avoided by heavy payments to the soldiers who are more than ever a terror to the inhabitants and an obstacle to trade.

Under the above conditions it is surprising that business is not very much worse than it is but there is still sufficient speculative buying going on, in addition to a genuine but small trade for some of the Northern outlets, to maintain a fairly healthy tone.

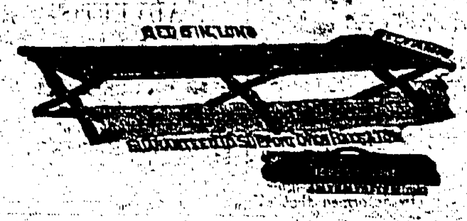
The wage question in Lancashire has been apparently not yet adjusted owing to a break in the negotiations when a settlement had practically been concluded. Meanwhile it is reported that a few orders for dyed cloths have been placed from here but the uncertainty as to the dates and the terms of delivery makes a general business impossible.

POLICE FOR TSINAN-KAOCHOW RAILWAY.

Under orders from Peking, General Tien Chung-yu is busily engaged in the organization of a special police force for policing the Tsinan-Kaochow Railway upon the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison. The officers and men of this force will be selected from among the best units of the various armed forces in Shantung province. The total strength of the special police, says the Asiatic News Agency, will probably be two thousand officers and men; but it is reported that in the same way as the Chinese Eastern Railway in North Manchuria, three or four hundred experienced men will be selected from the Peking and Tientsin police forces for service in Shantung. It is reported that negotiations for the employment of Japanese police instructors for the special railway police will be opened between Japan and China shortly. With the exception of the efficient training of the force, which will be placed in the hands of Japanese experts, Japan will not interfere in any way with the personnel or other matters of the police.

The past year was disastrous for the tea trade. Foreign exporters found very little business possible, and the native hongs lost money almost without exception.

Cigarettes improved by 250,000 piculs, or 11 per cent. The exports of flour totalled over 6½ million piculs, representing a gain of about 20 per cent. Bran shipments rose in sympathy with flour and in like proportion. Hair nets, mostly conveyed in postal parcels, show an astonishing expansion, having risen in value from Hk. Tls. 37,000 to the imposing figure of nearly 2 million Haikwan taels. Beancake, shelled groundnuts (with an increase of 450,000 piculs), animal intestines, and fresh eggs (which appreciated by over 50 per cent.) were the only other important articles to advance. Beans, egg products, hides (which record a 40 per cent. decline), vegetable oils, peas, and sesamum seed all fell off, the last-named by 550,000 piculs.



Regardless of the weather or location you can spend a comfortable night if you use a Folding Camp Bed!

It enables you to sleep on the verandah, and gain the benefit of any breeze during the Hot Summer months.

By adjusting a simple frame, a mosquito net can easily be fixed, so enabling you to enjoy the sleep which nature so justly demands.

Being portable and light, it can be quickly Folded and placed away in a corner when not in use.

Why then slumber in discomfort? We can send you one at once.

They only cost **$18.50** complete with Mosquito Net and Fittings.

Thin Summer Blankets **$6.50** each.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

'Phone 1741.

FAMOUS WHISKIES

AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—Extra Special Liqueur	$40	$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—Special Scotch	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Square Bottle	44	3.75
PALL MALL—Guaranteed 11 Years Old	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen $12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS



NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

"HOTEL DE FRANCE,"

23, BOULEVARD ROLLANDES, HANOI.

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

[1003

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS



COOL SUMMER GARMENTS



SPECIALITIES!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF "MORLEY'S" UNDERWEAR IN INDIA GAUZE, FEXINETTE, ALL WOOL, ETC., ETC.

AGENTS FOR

"AERTEX" AND "COTELLA"

"THE HOUSE FOR VALUE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"CHERIBON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and or from wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 A.M., on the 8th July. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, July 1st, 1921. 1133

S. PETER'S CHURCH

DES VOEUX ROAD. WEST.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL

SUNDAY, JULY 3RD, 1921.

8.0 A.M. HOLY COMMUNION.

11.0 A.M. PROCESSION. CHORAL EUCHARIST & SERMON

[1124

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of RHODERICK McNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRISS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. 1087

G. R.

HONGKONG

IN THE POLICE COURT AT VICTORIA.

Re by the YUEN HING Shop, 34, Wing Lok St., *Versus*

LAU CHOI of the CHOY LEE Shop, Second Street, West Point.

To—

LAU CHOI and to all others whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE that unless cause is shown to the contrary by 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 7th day of JULY, 1921, at the Police Court aforesaid the Flour, the subject matter of this prosecution, will be forfeited.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1921.

C. WILLSON,
First Clerk.

[1125

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of JULY, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor to HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Sale or Re-Entry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental $	Upset Price $
Inland Lot No. 8317	South of Inland Lot No. 8316 above Bowen Road.	As per sale plan.				23,424	124	2,542

[1126

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE VITAL LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to send Home.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, ME, 50.

FOR SALE.—Well-built BUNGALOW situated at BROADWOOD ROAD. For full particulars apply to Box MF, c/o *Daily Press* Office. 85

WANTED.

BY Englishman, with small family, SMALL HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, any time between now and the end of October. $50.00 paid to anyone giving such information as will lead to a house being procured.

Apply— Box No. 1113.
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
[1113

G. R.

SALE by tender of W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores.

Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Tender forms to reach the Ordnance Office, not later than 12 NOON, JULY 12TH, 1921.

The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.

Particulars of the vessel are:—

Steam vessel.
Length 85 feet.
Beam 17 „ 2 inches
Depth 10 „ 3 „
Displacement Tonnage ...170.
Horse Power 350.
Knots 10.
Working pressure per sq. in. 150 lbs.
Engines by Cox & Co. Falmouth.
Vessel built at Falmouth.
Construction of vessel. Wood up to water line, iron plated above.
Approximate carrying capacity:—
25 Tons or 100 Passengers.

E. G. SPINKS, Captain,
Ordnance Officer.

R.A.O.C. Depot,
Queen's Road East.
[1046

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 29th, 1921. [1127

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring" 68

DAIRY FARM NEWS

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BUTTER.

"DAISY"	$1.45
"DAIRYMAID"	1.35
"PASTRY"	1.15

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

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A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

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INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Watson's

DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

Watson's

PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

Watson's

STONE GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and bathing parties. Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Telephone 436.

11

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON — PENNEY. — At Shanghai, on June 25th, THOMAS HENRY HUTCHINSON, to SARAH FRANCES PENNEY

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 2ND, 1921.

THE RENTS BILL.

THE Committee of the Legislative Council appointed by H. E. THE GOVERNOR to consider and advise what steps should be taken to protect the tenants of domestic tenements from unreasonable increases in rental and from the arbitrary termination of their tenancies, have, in the short space of a week, produced a Bill to which little objection can be taken so far as its avowed object is concerned. It is quite possible that critics qualified by experience of the business of letting tenements will be able, before the Bill becomes law, to demonstrate that it contains faults which require to be rectified, but the measure is warmly welcomed by the general body of occupiers of domestic tenements in so far as it will serve the purpose of protecting them from unreasonable rentals and ensure them against an arbitrary termination of tenancy by landlords, or their intermediaries, the "rent-farmers," in order that they may take the fullest advantage of a pressure upon the housing accommodation of the Colony caused by an influx of refugees from the regions of strife on the neighbouring mainland. In effect the Bill puts out the sign "House full," and tells wealthy refugees from the mainland that they will not be permitted to outbid permanent residents for housing accommodation, but they are free to come if they can find room otherwise, or if they build houses for themselves, or get others to build for them. In the case of such new houses the Bill leaves their owners free scope to get whatever rentals they can.

The "standard rent" of domestic tenements is fixed at the rent at which the tenement was let on December 31st, 1920, and no rent in excess of the standard rent will be recoverable. Restrictions are imposed on the right to eject a tenant. We can conceive of cases in which the Ordinance may be unduly hard on the landlord, and we may point out that while the Bill gives the tenant the right to apply to the Summary Court to redress any grievance he may have under the Ordinance, it does not apparently give any similar right to the landlord. Let us illustrate, by a purely hypothetical case, what we mean. Take the case of houses, or blocks of tenements, that were let on long leases which expired, say, on December 31st last. Is it quite fair that the landlords should be debarred from raising the rents a single dollar above the figure at which they stood on that date? That would be to fix the rental value is such cases at what it was five or ten years ago. In the meantime the landlord may have spent some thousands of dollars on repairs. Has the landlord in such circumstances any right of appeal to the Summary Court against the fixation of the rent at the old figure? We cannot discover that he has. The Bill ought, we think, to contain a provision which would give discretion to a Judge in the Summary Court to make some allowance in such cases. We do not know whether they would be few or many, but the Ordinance should be fair to both parties.

The great objection to legislation of this character, of course, is that it may tend to bring all development to a standstill, though in the "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill the hope is expressed that one subsidiary effect of the Ordinance will be to encourage the erection of new domestic buildings. This hope is based on the fact that such new buildings will be entirely free from the restrictions of the Ordinance, and the owners will be entitled to charge whatever rents they can obtain, and, in the second place, as tenants cannot be turned out so long as they pay the standard rent, well-to-do immigrants who wish to acquire a residence in Hongkong will have to build for themselves. We wish we could fully share this optimism, but we cannot. The number of immigrants who are wealthy enough to build residences for themselves are an inconsiderable fraction of the total. We draw from the recent census returns the conclusion that the normal increase of the population of the Colony in the last ten years has been at the rate of over 20,000 a year, and if this rate of growth is to continue it means that a sufficient number of houses will have to be built to accommodate this normal increment. Does the new Bill lend any encouragement to such development? True, in respect of all new buildings "the owners will be entitled to charge whatever rates they can," but will not the first thought of the prospective builder be: "For how long will this immunity from interference by Ordinance be allowed to endure? The time may come, and at no distant date, when the Government may deem it expedient to extend the operation of the Ordinance to include new property." We have to remember that this pressure on the housing accommodation has been a constant factor for at least ten years, or more, and, if the Colony is to continue to develop in the next decade as it has developed in the last, this pressure must obviously continue to exist unless we prepare to meet it by extensive building schemes. If the confidence of speculative builders is shaken by the new legislation, the duty will fall upon the Colonial Government—as it has fallen on the Home Government in somewhat similar circumstances—to take energetic measures to see that the probable needs of the near future are provided. In this connection we cannot ignore the fact that legislative interference at Home has shaken public confidence in building investments and has been very costly to the State. We hope this may not prove to be the case in Hongkong, but it is our firm conviction that no satisfactory remedy for the conditions which the new Rent Bill has been devised to ameliorate will be found until the Government itself formulates schemes of development, as municipalities or private corporations do at Home, by laying out large areas for building development, providing easy and cheap means of access, and offering the greatest possible inducements to builders.

Rear-Admiral William H. G. Bullard, Director of Naval Communications, has been appointed to command the United States Yangtze Patrol.

Mr. Gordon Lowder, the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, in his annual report says of the continued suspension of the Trans-Siberian railway that it threw an additional burden of about 200 passengers weekly on other routes.

A Washington radio message says:—The Senate Committee on Territories has favourably reported on a proposal to fix the limit of the Philippine Government's indebtedness at $30,000,000.

Opium was seized by the Customs at Shanghai last year estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million Haikwan taels. The amount was 147 piculs. In addition 135lbs. of morphia and 2,420 ounces of heroin were seized.

The sale of alcoholic liquors to children in Manila under eighteen years of age is prohibited in an ordinance just passed by the municipal board. A further restriction provides that no liquor may be sold to an intoxicated person within the city limits.

The price of a hair cut at Canton has been increased by order of the Barbers' Guild from 10 cents to 20 cents, while a shave is in future to cost 10 cents instead of five. It is to be hoped the enhanced charges will not promote a reversion to the "pig-tail."

As showing the difficulties under which business is at present conducted between Europe and the Far East, the *N.C. Daily News* gives the following example as illuminating. A cable consisting of four words, which included the address, was despatched from Liverpool at 12.20 p.m., on June 18th and did not reach its destination in Shanghai until 4.5 p.m., on June 24th. Comment is needless.

Cheques now require to bear a 10 cent stamp. The Ordinance provides that:—"Cheques stamped with an impressed and dated stamp of the value of 5 cents shall be deemed to have been duly stamped if signed before the 30th day of June, 1921. Cheques stamped with an impressed and dated stamp of the value of 5 cents, if signed after the 30th day of June, 1921, shall be deemed to have been duly stamped if an adhesive revenue stamp of the value of 5 cents shall have been fixed thereto before payment and shall have been effectively cancelled."

Cases of petty theft having been so numerous about Dairen lately, and many of them being traced to Chinese peddlers, totalling nearly 9,000, and those pretending to be such, the local Police have caused a union of *bonâ-fide* traders to be formed and they have to wear arm bands with their numbers on the left arm. The colours of the bands will indicate the different lines of business. For instance, red indicates cobblers; red with two stripes fish-mongers; white ground with a blue hem vegetable peddlers; purple with two stripes Chinese silk peddlers.

The Japanese authorities at Tsingtao have completed the construction of two wireless towers, and are now awaiting the arrival of the necessary electrical equipment from Japan before opening the new wireless plant. The two towers have been constructed from material captured from the Germans in 1914, and the plant will, when fully equipped, be powerful enough to communicate with any wireless station in Japan. Tsingtao Japanese maintain that the new plant will be operated for strictly commercial purposes, but the secrecy that is being maintained about it, and the fact that no one is allowed to go within a hundred yards of the towers, inclines the foreign residents of Tsingtao to the belief that the new wireless station is designed to replace the naval wireless station that was dismantled in the middle of May. This latter station was, it is generally stated in Tsingtao, given up by the Japanese, because it could not be made to function properly.

In a leading article dealing with the decision of the Japanese authorities to introduce the gold yen into Dairen (in place of the fluctuating silver currency now in use) the *Peking Daily News* points out that amongst the rights that belong to sovereign states is that of coining, issuing and regulating currency, and of determining what shall and what shall not be legal tender. The issue of any form of money by any other than the sovereign authority is an infringement of sovereign rights. The new measure will change the basis from silver to gold, for the area of the operation of the measure; but that will not alter the fact that there will be a silver basis outside that area and a gold basis inside, and it is the existence of two standards, not the adoption of one or the other of them within or without a given area, that makes trade difficult. The journal concludes that the action the Japanese authorities are now taking is unjustifiable in law, inexpedient in practice and without precedent either in China or (so far as it is aware) elsewhere.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT.

PARIS, July 1st.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine has suspended payment.

INQUIRY INTO FAILURE.

PARIS, July 1st.

The President of the Seine Commercial Tribunal has ordered an enquiry into the circumstances leading to the suspension of payment by the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

The directors of the Bank de Paris et des Paysbas, interviewed by a *Le Temps* correspondent, expressed profound regret at the suspension of payment at a moment when the Deutsche Asiatische Bank is re-opening all its branches. They declare that energy and goodwill could have saved the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

La Liberte affirms that the situation could have been saved, if the proposal had been accepted that the Banque de France advance a hundred million francs on a guarantee of 147 millions Chinese Treasury Bonds.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN LORRAINE.

PARIS, June 25th (delayed).

The Japanese Crown Prince inspected the garrison and fortress at Metz, Lorraine. He conferred upon M. Barthou the ribbon of the Order of the Rising Sun.—*Havas.*

VISIT TO VERDUN.

PARIS, June 27th (delayed).

Under Marshal Petain's guidance the Japanese Crown Prince visited Verdun City and the battlefields nearby.—*Havas.*

GERMAN PROPERTY ON SHAMEEN.

PARIS, June 25th (delayed).

The Reparation Committee has examined the application of Article 156 of the Peace Treaty, respecting German properties in the Chinese Province of Shantung. The German properties, including those in the British concession on Shameen, are valued at 449,000 gold marks. Germany is to be credited with them.—*Havas.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING SHORTAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The public in general will await with keen interest the result of the investigations of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the housing question.

There is one aspect of the matter which I hope the Committee will not lose sight of, viz., the indirect responsibility of the Government for the recent shortage.

How many residents are there who could, if they would, tell from their own experience of the unnecessarily protracted and tedious negotiations with the Public Works Department for the allotment of a building site? One is indeed fortunate if one can get a building site from the Government within six months, and then only after the expenditure of an enormous amount of energy and the display of almost super-human patience and determination to see things through.

We cannot our Public Works Department be made to realize the importance of speed and efficiency, and the damping effect of their dilatory methods when any private individual comes forward with an earnest desire to build? And why should it not be possible to modify the present cumbersome procedure so that in future, should anyone be fired with enthusiasm to build, all that he would have to do would be to ask his architect to plant stakes on the boundary of the *desired site and to have the land sold by* public auction within one week, leaving the exact survey to be completed after purchase. Although this is the crude way of staking a claim, it has the great advantage of being simple and straightforward, and, if Government officials would only trouble to understand human psychology a little better they would realize that when a man is "hot" about anything he will accomplish a great deal more than when he is put off a long time and allowed to grow "cold" about it.

If there is an insufficient number of surveyors in the Public Works Department then, sir, let us have a few more, but I hope that you will help to emphasize the importance of more prompt and businesslike methods on the part of the Public Works Department.—I remain, sir, Yours faithfully,

B. A. HUSTLER.

Hongkong, July 1st, 1921.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

s.s. "OCEAN MONARCH" via Suez 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

s.s. "CITY OF BRISBANE," ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

* "DEUCALION" via Suez Canal... ... 3rd July.
* "CITY OF NORWICH" via Suez Canal... ... 15th July

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer		To Sail	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ..	"CHENAN"	On	2nd July,	4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & B'THONG	"KAIFONG"	On	5th July	9 A.M.
SWATOW and PAKKOK	"CHINGTU" ..	On	5th July	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & HUKOW	"FUJI CHUEN" ...	On	5th July,	Noon.
NEWCHWANG	"YUNNAN"	On	6th July,	4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"LINAN"	On	6th July,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On	7th July,	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO... ...	"YINGCHOW" ...	On	9th July	4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ...	On	11th July	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & HUKOW	"SHANTUNG" ...	On	12th July,	Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Couper	TUESDAY,	July	5th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY,	July	8th, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO
General Managers.

3

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	9,400	9th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANELA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NORE"	6,700	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA"	5,200	13th July.	Calcutta via S'pore Pang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug	Townsville, Brisbane.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	5th July.	Japan direct.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	7th July.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,000	16th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ARGUN MARU" Friday. 15th July

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"TACOMA MARU" Friday, 5th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 3rd July.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
* "ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 9th July
* "ARIZONA MARU" Wednesday, 20th July.
* Omit Dairen

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service (via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
"HAVANA MARU" Thursday, 14th July.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.
"JAVA MARU" Tuesday. 5th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 3rd July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 14th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	11th July	14th July

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [88



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "HEADLAND MONTANA"	July 30th	—
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ...	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "CROSSKEYS"	Aug. 15th	—
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ...	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" July 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

— TO —

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" Sailing July 6th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

—OFFICES—

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... TO NEW YORK ... July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, ...	"CAP ARCONA" ...	20,000 ...	On or about 6th July.
	"PORTHOS" ...	20,000 ...	On or about 16th July.
ARRIVALS via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ PORT-SAID	"PORTHOS" ...	20,000 ...	During 1st part of Aug.
	"CORDILLERE"	10,000 ...	During 1st part of Sept.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ...	22,000 ...	During 1st part of Oct.
	"ATLANTIQUE" ...	12,000 ...	During 2nd part of Oct.
	"PAUL LECAT" ...	20,000 ...	During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,
Agents,
113, Connaught Road, Central

99 Tel. 3307

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is restored.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Shanghai	*Chekiang* ...	2nd inst.
Calcutta and Straits... ...	*Yeboshi Maru* ...	2nd inst.
Japan, Shanghai and Manila –	*Kashima Maru* ...	6th inst.
Straits	*Mishima Maru* ...	6th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.	
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	*Chilkar* ...	Saturday,	2nd, 10.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	*Lake Fielding* ...	Saturday,	2nd, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Chenan* ...	Saturday,	2nd, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Wingsang* ...	Saturday,	2nd, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Chinkiang* ...	Sunday,	3rd, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung...	*Amakusa Maru* ...	Sunday,	3rd, 9.00 A M
Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China ...	*Hangsang* ...	Monday,	4th, 11.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taksang* ...	Monday,	4th, 5.00 P M
Tientsin	*Chinshing* ...	Monday,	4th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong...	*Taifoma*	Tuesday,	5th, 8.00 A M
*Swatow, and *Bangkok	*Foosling* ...	Tuesday,	5th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, and N. China...	*Kwongsang* ...	Tuesday,	5th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Chengtu* ...	Tuesday,	5th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow....	*Hai Loong* ...	Tuesday,	5th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Szechuen*	Tuesday,	5th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok ...	*Changchow* ...	Wednesday,	6th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Chenyang* ...	Wednesday,	6th, 11.00 A M
Amoy, and *Philippine Islands ...	*Linan* ...	Wednesday,	6th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and N. China...	*Soochow*	Thursday,	7th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday,	8th, Noon
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	*Namsang* ...	Saturday,	9th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Yingchow* ...	Saturday,	9th, 3.00 P M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Kweichow*	Monday,	11th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Shantung* ...	Tuesday,	12th, 11.00 A M

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(Direct).

"LAOMEDON"	13th July	London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports).

"EURYDAMAS"	10th July	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool.
"YANGTSZE"	16th July	M'lles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"AGAMENNON"	26th July	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	5th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama).

"TYNDAREUS"	6th July.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	3rd Aug.	
"IXION"	24th Aug.	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama).

"DEUCALION"	5th July	via Suez.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	19th July	for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	for London.
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Liverpool.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

1 1

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" 10th Aug., (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
St. George's Building

Telephone 3165.
Telegrams "Furnprince"

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to July 8th, 1921.

Days of Week or Month.	Days of Month.	High Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m. ft. in	
Satur	2	m 6 6	6 4		
		7.30 a	4 0	1 46 a 1 6	
Sun.	3	m 6 48	6 9	m 0 26 2 7	
		8 27 a	4 1	2 30 a 1 0	
Mon.	4	m 7 36	7 4	m 1 9 2 6	
		9 20 a	4 2	3 12 a 0 4	
Tues	5	m 8 24	7 3	m 1 53 2 5	
		10 11 a	4 3	3 53 a 0 0	
Wed	6	m 9 12	8 0	m 2 39 2 5	
		11 0 a	4 4	4 33 a 0 1	
Thur	7	m 9 59	7 9	m 3 27 2 5	
		11 48 a	4 4	5 15 a 0 1	
Fri.	8	m 10 49	7 6	m 4 18 2 5	
				5 58 a 0 2	

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Water Levels in English Feet at 10 a.m.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. ever recorded Feet.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded Feet.	1921. W.L. June 29 Ft.	W.L. June 30 Ft.
Wuchow W. River	+79.50	—2.42	*	†
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	—0.80	6.70	6.30
Linkonghow N. River	+57.00	—	—	—
Samshui N. River	+27.25	—5.00	11.80	10.70
Shoklung E. River	+15.15	—0.99	3.60	3.71

* 38.7 feet on June 26th.
† 26.5 feet on June 27th.

G. W. Olivecrona,
Engineer-in Chief.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 30th.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/7⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/8⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/7⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	600
Credits, 4 months' sight	660
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	52⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	201⅛
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	201⅛
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	101⅛
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	105
On Singapore.—On demand	113
On Batavia—On demand	148⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	81
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 7.50 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	$49.80
Bar Silver per oz.	35⅞d.

	Per cent.	
Hongkong ...10 cents piece...	$0.02	Premium.
Hongkong 20 " ...	0.15	Discount.
Canton ...20 " ...	15.75	"
Canton ...10 " ...	0 00	"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling £3,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. T. M. Erkins, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. — E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. — W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak — J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq. — H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital F. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds F. 60,000,000
Deposits F. 835,000,000
The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostock
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	*London*	Antwerp
Bordeaux	Tsinanfu	Phnom-Penh
Batavia.		

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTARGIE,
Manager.

Hongkong January 20th, 1921 55

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [43

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phnom-Penh	
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Paye-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. 66

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. 73

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.
Limited.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) " 45,000,000
Reserve Funds " 9,690,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aim.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1st 1920. [41

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

The Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

London, Eng., Princes St., E.C. — New York, 68, William St.
Paris, France, The Royal Bank of Canada (France) — Barcelona, Plaza de Catalura 6

715 BRANCHES

617 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland, also

98 FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Argentine: Buenos Aires. Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo. Uruguay: Montevideo.
Venezuela: Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello. Colombia: Barranquilla. Costa Rica: San José.

West Indies:
Cuba—Havana (3 Branches), Antilla, Banes, Bayamo, Caibarien, Camagney, Camajuani, Cardenas, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Cruces, Cueto, Florida, Guantanamo, Jatibonico, La Maya, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Moron, Nuevitas, Palma Soriano, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Padre, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, Santiago de Cuba, and 21 Sheon other points.
Porto Rico—San Juan, Mayagues and Ponce. Haiti—Port-au-Prince.
Dominican Republic—S. Domingo, La Romana, Puerto Plata, Sanchez, S. Pedro de Macoris and Santiago de los Caballeros.
Martinique—Fort de France, Trinité. Guadeloupe—Pointe-à-Pitre & Basse Terre.
British West Indies—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Trinidad and Tobago.
British Guiana—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, &c. British Honduras—Belize.

Capital Paid Up and Reserves - - $40,000,000
Total Resources over - - - $600,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(An American Bank).

Capital U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $1,489,000

Head Office: New York. Branch: San Francisco.

Head Office for the Orient, Shanghai.

Branches:

Canton	Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Changsha	Peking	Singapore	

D. M. Biggar,
Manager.

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THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Mr. Wong Shiu Ham.

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. Holum.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. Wong.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. Allen.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Pacoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. CHANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG
Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shak,
Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Hsan.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON	NEW YORK
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA

Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of five per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits as the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920 81

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